

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

The SUNDAY EXHIBITIONS of The Corcoran Gallery of Art will be resumed, until further notice, on Sunday, October 1, 1916. Hours: From 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. ADMISSION FREE.

On week days the Gallery is open as follows: Mondays, from 12 m. to 4 p.m., and other week days from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. C. Powell Minnigerode, Director.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of directors of the Franklin National Bank held September 27th, 1916, a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% on the capital stock of three million (\$3,000,000) dollars, payable October 10th, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on September 20, 1916, and that the transfer books of the company will be closed from October 1st to the 10th, inclusive.

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY. CHARLES J. BELL, President. CHARLES E. HOWE, Vice-President. J. H. BROWN, Secretary.

PUBLIC HEARING IN THE MATTER OF proposed railway bridges across Potomac river at Point of View, Washington, D.C., near Layton, Va., and York river near Yorktown, Va., will be held at Room 305, Customs House, Baltimore, Md., at 10 a.m. October 10, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on September 20, 1916, and that the transfer books of the company will be closed from October 1st to the 10th, inclusive.

\$10 Reward. I will pay ten dollars for information that will secure the arrest and conviction of persons committing domestic violence at 10th and M. Sts., N.E., this office does not apply to members of the police force.

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MAURICE J. COLBERT, 421 F. St. N.E. Phone 3016. **ELECTRIC APPLIANCES FOR RENT**—THE WEEKLY (NEW BUILDING), 1904 N. ST. N.E. 8 ROOMS AND BATHS. RENT \$10.00. OR BY COMMUNICATION. MAKE 1 ROOMS AND BATHS. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. L. W. GROOMER, 1416 F. ST.

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SPIRITUALISTS. MRS. J. B. MALBY, SPIRITUAL MEDIUM, 1115 11th St. N.E. Phone 3016. **WED. 8 P.M. and FRI. 7:30 P.M. Sec. A. same place as each. Daily readings, \$1. North 1320.**

GREAT BRITAIN BUILDING—LARGEST WARSHIP GUNS

Unofficial Advice Say They Are Two Inches Larger Than Greatest Projected in United States.

Battleships equipped with eighteen-inch guns, three inches bigger than any now afloat and two inches greater than the largest guns projected for the battleships and battle cruisers to be added to the United States Navy, are under construction in Great Britain, according to unofficial advice to the Navy Department.

As a means of developing floating forts, which would be able to project their guns over the horizon, the reported British venture in battleship construction is regarded by ordnance experts here as having great possibilities. They estimate that the new battleships, weighing 3,000 pounds could be used effectively, and point out that an eighteen-inch gun would have a range equal to, if not greater than, the average European coast defense ordnance.

What effect development of such engines of war might have on future building plans of the United States Navy no official would predict. It was declared, however, that the plans for armament of the battleships to be bid for next month and completed three years hence would not be changed.

The largest guns carried by any naval vessel so far as the world records are concerned are the fifteen-inch rifles mounted on some of the latest British, German and Italian battleships. The largest guns on any American ship are those of the Pennsylvania and Nevada of her class.

GERMANS SWARM OVER "TANK," BUT FIND IT IMPENETRABLE

Rescued by British Infantrymen, Who Supply It With Juice—Recent Battles Over Strongly Fortified Ground.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, September 28.—The correspondent of the Associated Press has had an opportunity to glean many stories from the participants in the struggle on the British front. These stories were not only of courage and heroism, but of a humor and paradox possible only in such complicated and remorseless warfare.

The most wonderful of all the tales told was perhaps that of one of the tanks, or new armored motor cars, which started for Berlin on its account. This monstrous landship, ambling and rumbling along, did not wait on the infantry after the taking of Gueudecourt, but plodded over shell holes and across tides looking for its prey like some prehistoric lizard. In course of time it found a German trench, but as it engaged the occupants with its machine gun it ran out of gasoline.

Germans Go After It.

When the Germans found this strange creature, with its steel hide impenetrable to bullets, stalled, curiosity and a desire for revenge was a much stronger motive. They went after it with the avidity of a prehistoric man stalking a wounded mammoth, whose bulk was fast in one of the alleys of the cave dwellers. No such creature had ever been seen on this western front as it has been by all kinds of bizarre fighting.

When the accounts given by the British officers with veracious solemnity, while the tank's machine gun blazed and the crew were busy at the machine gun kept busy at the human targets in reach, while its crew, chosen daredevil, concluded a story until they starved or the Germans found the proper can opener to get them out.

Infantry Comes to Rescue.

Finally the British infantry in the rear, seeing the tank in distress, refused to wait on any general's orders that they should remain at the objective which they had gained. They were out to save that impounded "tank," and with a cheer they rushed the Germans and overcame them. When the crew heard the laughing and shouting in English they opened the door and called out: "We are all right, but we only get us some more juice so that the old girl can have a Guzzle of her proper drink, and we can take the road again."

So the infantry formed a line in front of the tank, determined to defend her to the last man, while a runner was hurried back for a can of gasoline. The gasoline arrived safely, and the beast, having taken a swallow, ambled back into reserve, amid wild cheering. It left behind 250 dead Germans, according to its commander.

"Tank" Aids at Thiepval.

Another tank which did well in this fight assisted in the taking of Thiepval. There was once a chateau in Thiepval. The cellar is still there, roofed by the remains of the ceiling, bricks, stone and mortar, in a thick shell of pounded debris, which protected it from penetration by even nine and twelve inch explosives. The Germans waited until the British brought up through shell-proof underground tunnels, while the ruins over their heads were belabored vainly by the British artillery. They had the sense of security of an early Kansas settler when he went below and closed his cellar door during a cyclone. Of course, they had a machine gun ready to welcome the British infantry instantly that the British bombardment stopped. When that gun began rattling Mr. Thomas Atkins took cover and considered ways and means of silencing it.

Fighting Around Thiepval.

The taking of Thiepval and the Zollern redoubt, which lies between it and Courcellette, was a wonderful business. Thiepval was held by the 180th German Regiment, which had been there for a long time. According to prisoners the defenders had fortified the commanding ridge with an amazing series of ramified tunnels and dugouts. They had dug into the chalky earth with beaver-like industry until they were safe under a shell-fire which would have turned a fort like Maubeuge or Liege or any other of the pre-war type into the jumbled grave of its garrison. The men of the 180th asked permission to remain in Thiepval giving their word that it would never be taken from them, and the German army command consented.

British Advance on Village.

Not only at this village, but all along the ridge upon which hangs the whole Anglo-French movement was the same maze of warrens, where the Germans had with all the comforts of home. The 180th had coddled its brains to make Thiepval the very last word in this kind of defense. It was this sort of preparation which stopped the British. Then, the British infantry charged after the artillery bombardment, the Germans popped out of their hiding places with their machine guns and swept the lines of khaki with their deadly array. Bit by bit since July 1 the British had worked their way forward. Yesterday, when they went after Thiepval and the Zollern redoubt, the British soldiers, as one of the captives in Thiepval said, were at the doors of the dugouts almost as soon as the last shell of the preliminary bombardment had burst. A hurricane of shell fire kept the Germans in their

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Some Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

Though the Germans in many dugouts where their galleries of escape were closed, surrendered in bodies, in other instances they kept the faith that the 180th would reverse it ever surrendered Thiepval. All of yesterday the British were prying for the entrances to dugouts in the blackened ruins of the town amid the stench of all kinds of explosives as well as gas and lachrymatory shells. There was sporadic hand-to-hand fighting, and at intervals Germans appeared from the bowels of the earth with their hands up and surrendered to the British soldiers, who were smoking cigars found in the German dugouts.

An example of what persistent digging will do in the extension of cellars of buildings is given by Mouquet farm, which the British took on the 15th. They blew in the mouth to all the entrances of dugouts that they could find and had advanced their line well beyond the farm when a British officer saw two Germans standing on a sort of slag heap close to his side. They beckoned to him and he thought that they were prisoners, but he found that he went toward them one shot him dead. Both then disappeared in the earth.

Later on other Germans came to the surface and began firing into the back of a party of British pioneers who were working their way toward the farm. After the burrows. When the pioneers returned after a fierce underground melee they were with them as prisoners an officer and fifty men. It is supposed that the Germans here had found the former shrine, which peasants working in their fields could see when they looked up from their labors in the surrounding fields and villages.

Less Inclined to Obey Orders.

All observers agree that of late the Germans, when left in isolated strong points with orders to hold fast to the death, are less inclined than formerly to obey their instructions to the letter. An officer of the 24 Prussian Guards reserves division, who was captured yesterday was in a state of exceptional disgust and pressed himself freely. "We get no support from our artillery," he said. "The British had double our number of guns and three times as many aeroplanes, while our aviators seemed to have lost their nerve. My battalion was always put in the worst possible position. Some of my men who were given Rexa automatic rifles threw them down without waiting to fire when the British charged. Machine gun squads and last ditch parties are left to stick in face of the British guns and British charges with the assurance that if they stick a counter attack will rescue them. But the counter attacks fail to materialize as they did at first. I gave in. I had had enough." However, the front of the British staff spoke of this man in their dispassionate way as a man with a grievance and paid a tribute to the stubborn bravery of the German who was taken. The British spent today in taking ground in numbers of smaller attacks in order to rectify their new line.

Placed in Crushing Vice.

For nearly three months this softening process continued. When the British had gained the ridge running at an angle with the old German line of Thiepval they began to take fresh interest in that old first line. Now they did not have to attack it in front, but approached it from the side, as well as from the front. One German officer who was captured said he did not think the British good for anything but to attack in this way, which was just the way the British did attack after their lesson of July 1. The German staff officer, who was captured, said he did not think the British good for anything but to attack in this way, which was just the way the British did attack after their lesson of July 1.

Subject to Terrific Shellfire.

And suddenly balls of smoke, so thick that they soon became as a cloud, were laid over the German ridge, and every one breaking from an ugly flash. Hissing, crashing death laid its gripping, clinging mantle over this trench, whose inmates could survive only by hugging their dugouts. Every shell seemed to fall between two imaginary lines of tape laid for the guidance of the gunners.

When the rain of steel ceased, the British soldiers, timing their arrival to its cessation, were over the parapet and at the doors of the dugouts. Then they came to the next trench in the same fashion the waves of shellfire swept up the hillside as shields for the advancing waves of khaki.

There are creeping artillery barrages and jumping barrages and many kinds as the guns come playing the most ingeniously skillful part. And the Germans came back, their shells screaming through the British lines, trying to check the human waves. But unless their curtains were laid in the right place they were fairly safe with a curtain shellfire a hundred yards on either side.

Three quarters of Schwaben redoubt is in British hands and 600 or 600 prisoners were shelled out of their dugouts, while the fighting continues at this writing.

All along the line the British are gaining ground.

Secretary Redfield Needs Help. Estimates of the Department of Commerce this year will provide for additional clerks to handle the increased work. Many employees now are working from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, according to Secretary Redfield. Effort will be made to relieve them. Most of the increase is needed in the steamboat inspection service.

For Lease, Cafe Excellent opportunity for good manager in one of Washington's largest apartment houses—within five minutes' walking distance of four other large apartment houses that have no cafe which you could draw from. There is a big demand in this section. For full particulars address 179—R, Star office.

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SUSTAINED AND TIRELESS FURY MARKS FRENCH AND BRITISH DRIVES IN SOMME BATTLE

Gen. Haig's Men Go After Schwaben Redoubt, Strong Position Beyond Thiepval.

Fierce and Destructive Artillery Fire Paves Way for Successful Infantry Advance.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD IN FRANCE, September 28, London, September 28.—"You have just time to get in a creosote and see us go after the Schwaben redoubt," said a staff general to the correspondent of the Associated Press today.

Attacks have been so numerous along the British front in the last few days that, even if informed of all before-hand, the correspondents would have to possess a duplicate personality to be present at all. The offensive is in one of its bit-by-bit stages, but is being pressed with sustained and tireless fury under the auspices of the halycon autumn weather, for the last week surpassing any other week since it began.

Schwaben redoubt is beyond Thiepval, which was taken Tuesday. A crucifix once crowned this ridge. Where it stood became the center of the strongest defense. German industry and ingenuity could build. This was the last of the Ulstermen in their heroic charge on July 1, when they fell face forward under the storm of machine gunfire sent from the site of the former shrine, which peasants working in their fields could see when they looked up from their labors in the surrounding fields and villages.

In all the weeks since July 1 the British made no further attempt at this hill. The trenches were in the same place as before that day. "No Man's Land" or dead space remained where it was when the Germans first formed their defensive line. But while the British were swinging attack on July 1, when the grand attack had succeeded, the British had given Thiepval and Schwaben redoubt a fair trial allowance of shell fire, though making no infantry attack.

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But beyond Thiepval was that last commanding high ground south of the Ancre. Bare and brown it looked this morning, and distinct were the German trenches which the British were going to "get" at given moment. Meanwhile all along the line of battle came just the steady gunfire which has been maintained without intermission of late. This destroying their work as fast as they can dig. They never know when or where such things as happened this morning at Schwaben redoubt may happen.

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All along the line the British are gaining ground.

Joffre Has Recaptured 200 Square Kilometers Territory Since Offensive Began.

40,000 German Prisoners Reported to Have Been Taken—Many Guns Seized.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT, September 28, La Senlis, France.—The French troops, co-operating with the British, continue the advance and are driving the Germans out of villages and fortified positions, both north and south of the Somme and frustrating all attempts at counter attacks.

The forward move of the allied armies, although seemingly slow, appears to be irresistible. Since the offensive began, July 1, the French have recaptured on this front of the Somme 200 square kilometers of territory, territory varying from two to twelve kilometers in depth over a front of about twenty kilometers. Besides this gain of ground, approximately 40,000 German prisoners have been taken by the French, while cannon numbering more than 150 pieces, more than half of them heavy guns, have fallen into their hands. The machine guns taken by the French total more than 600 in this drive, and dozens of others have been buried in the battered German trenches, together with their crews.

The correspondent of the Associated Press today went over the entire ground just as the German troops delivered a futile counter attack in the neighborhood of Bouchavesnes, which cost them a heavy price in casualties.

prisoners. The villages recently taken by the French were under constant, though not heavy, artillery fire from guns of all calibers, but the French troops have been so well dissimulated and the captured German works have been so well consolidated that very small damage was done.

As one battalion of German infantry came forward in waves to attack a detachment of the French holding the most advanced trench sprang over the parapets and dashed forward to meet them with the bayonet. The bayonet was recovered from their surprise, and the few that escaped the bayonet or capture fled back to their trenches.

From an observation post situated in the center of the recent fighting opposite Clerly the correspondent watched the French shelling the ruins of Mont St. Quentin, which still contained living Germans. Every shell threw up clouds of red brick dust, and while this was settling the Germans replied by bombarding the ruins of Clerly in the hope of disturbing the French there.

Myriads of Shell Holes.

All around the landscape was indented by myriads of large and small shell holes. The slopes and numerous crests were marked with communication trenches and former front line works, which had been flattened out and their German occupants killed. Numerous French batteries had taken positions from which, behind the rising crests and aided by keen observers, they constantly reminded their German adversaries of their presence.

Across the wide plateau scarcely a movement could be seen, although tens of thousands of men were there ready at any moment to start, or to repel an attack. Traversing the battle field where the German and French had faced each other for many months, barbed wire was encountered at every angle. Its strands all had to be broken before the French infantry could make an advance of even one pace across this difficult country. The process of destruction demanded the expenditure of almost fabulous quantities of shells, as many as a hundred of them being necessary for the destruction of a single square yard of the entanglements.

Foe's Works Swept by Shells. The French prepared the way for their advance very thoroughly, knowing the difficulties of the country where the Germans had chosen to oppose them. Every foot of the German works was swept with projectiles before a single

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BELLANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

file of French soldiers was permitted to go over the top of the trenches. Th French have learned the lesson of sparing lives since the beginning of the war. They have, however, retained all their old dash when once given the word to engage the Germans, whether in the open or on an attempt on fortified positions. This dash and heroism has been brought into play many times since the Somme offensive, for without these qualities no soldier could ever, in the face of serious opposition, make his way across country such as this with its crests, slopes and deep ravines.

Infliction of Damage Difficult.

As the French now occupy the highest crests it is difficult for the Germans to inflict much damage on them with their artillery, which has been deprived of its vision by the acknowledged superiority of the allied air service. They use observation balloons, owing to the vigilance of the allied fliers. On the other hand, the Germans have stationed planes, the entente allies have stationed every few hundred yards along the entire battle front dozens of "aerospaces," from which, when the weather

conditions are favorable, come reports of every move behind the German lines. Naval guns have taken an important part in the present offensive. During the entire day only two German aeroplanes showed themselves near the allied line in this sector to see anything, and they remained only one or two minutes, for immediately they were observed a dozen entente allied machines chased them back eastward.

The naval guns have been found of enormous value, owing to their range. They are mounted on railroad trucks in the most efficient manner and are extremely mobile for transfer from one point to another on the front. The French seamen besides are now using many of the waterways in this district, along which they approach the German positions in armored boats carrying big ship's guns, with which they do great damage to the enemy.

Behind the lines everything is carried on with such organized efficiency that the entire day in that war is an ordinary condition of the country.

Futile Counter Attacks. The correspondent of the Associated Press today went over the entire ground just as the German troops delivered a futile counter attack in the neighborhood of Bouchavesnes, which cost them a heavy price in casualties.

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